

# LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XIX

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1862.

NUMBER 36.

## Daily Democrat.

### TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

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One Month	.50

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How the President's Proclamation is Received.

The radicals hail the President's message with a *faire* of applause in the newspapers.

The New York Tribune says, "Let the President know that everywhere throughout all the land he is hailed as the wisest and the best; that by this great deed of enfranchisement to an oppressed people—a deed the doing whereof was never before vouchsafed to any mortal ruler—he creates a nation."

"The proclamation," says the Republican, "will be received by the loyal States with a perfect rage of acclamation."

On the contrary, the Journal of Commerce, Jr., says:

"Hereabouts the reception of the proclamation has been cold and gloomy. None but the most radical meet seem to anticipate any such a result. The press, the most pressing influences on the great body of the citizens are too masked to be doubted. The conservative men of all parties are unhesitating in their expressions of disapprobation, and the line between supporters and opponents of the Administration is rapidly drawn. Considerable interest was yesterday expressed to know what course the Republican Convention would take in reference to the proclamation. The men who are Republicans through the process of the Albany legislative caucus, are taken by surprise, and must go the whole programme or break up the Convention. The conservative Republicans in New York are wholly unwilling to sustain the principles of the proclamation, and express the hope that such men in the Convention will refuse to accept it as a platform. In fact, it has fallen like a shell in the party ranks, and they all stand in apprehension of the explosion, not knowing which way they will be blown, and hoping earnestly that the fuse will burn out and not do any harm."

Again, the Evening Post says:

"The President's proclamation sweeps away all the difficulties which have ever stood in the way. It puts us right before Europe; it brings us back to our traditions; it animates our soldiers with the same spirit which led their forefathers to victory under Washington; they are fighting to-day, as the revolutionary patriots fought, in the interests of the human race, for human rights, and against oppression and oppres-

sors of all kinds."

An abundance of comment of this kind are poured out by the radical press.

But let us read facts, told by Abolitionists themselves to abolition journals. A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Hilton Head, of Gen. Mitchell's arrival, there, says:

"He finds the majority of the soldiers in this Department bitterly prejudiced against the negroes. Under the false pretense of party demagogues, the black school of politics of the army believes that the abolition of slavery will bring negro labor into competition with white, and is addition to this fallacy it also imagines itself to have been insulted by General Hunter's attempt to organize a regiment of negroes. The pride of the soldiers has been piqued by what they supposed was placing the negro upon an equality with themselves, and they resent the affront, as far as possible, with a portion of abhorrence. As far as I am able to judge, the hate is reciprocal, and while I deplore the existing state of things, I have to confess that the negroes—under the 'petting' policy of their friends on the one hand, and the 'persecuting' policy of the soldiers on the other—are in a fair way of becoming good for nothing. They have been the prominent feature in the affairs of the Department."

A correspondent of the Evening Post says:

"It must be confessed that to Gen. Hunter's plan there was one great obstacle which had not been taken into account, I refer to the disposition evinced towards the poor negroes by the soldiers of this army. How we have something at hand which should oil us with the deepest shame and sorrow. Whether it be that the General was somewhat too emphatic in his patronage of the negro, or whether it be that the Northern soul, as he represents, is utterly inverted and dismoralized on this subject, certain it is that the General's course has occasioned some of the vilest and meanest exhibitions of human depravity that it has ever been my lot to witness. Many, very many of the soldiers, are now averse to the negroes, have habitually treated the negroes with the coarsest and most brutal insolence and inhumanity, never speaking to them or of them but to curse and revile them, to say all manner of evil against them, and to threaten and impugn all manner of evil upon them. Again and again have I been made thoroughly heart-sick at hearing the numerous ribaldry and profanity and indignity which have been uttered by the soldiers of the command of his command. Every act of kindness in their behalf seems to be rewarded by these savages of the army as an intolerable affront to themselves."

These scurribles set down to the account of demagogues what belongs to human nature.

The testimony here given is just what any man of sense would expect. It might all have been foreseen, and was foreseen by all, except these monomaniacs.

The white man is a tyrant to all but his own race constitutionally, and the faction that undertakes to put the negro will be deserted by white men.

We have been promised a countless host of reinforcements if the President would only issue his proclamation. He has done it, and now where are the troops? Nothing but a draft will get them.

The next step the radicals will take themselves to is humanity. They have several times sent delegates to the President with a mission from God and themselves, commanding Abraham to proclaim emancipation. He has done it; rather he has proclaimed that he will proclaim. After all, the negro will remain a negro, and the white man still white—the latter the same impious, exacting animal that he has always been. We have some experience in these parts on this subject. The negro gets into the lines, is impressed, kicked and cuffed about, and compelled to undergo

hardest drudgery. He finds himself a

slave—more a slave than ever—and he escapes to give himself up to the civil authorities.

The next step of the radicals will be for peace. They will preach humanity. They will be for the right of secession. They will not ascribe the failure of their schemes to their own folly, but to the ill conduct of other people. Satisfied that nobody is to be trusted, except themselves, and that they can't stop the torrent of sin in the world, they will be more than anxious to get rid of the South, instead of compelling them to submit to the laws.

Let them get out of the way, and not annoy the country any more with their fanatical and stupid advice.

We don't know why Divine Providence has cursed the country with such a set, unless they are to fill in politics the place of toads, musketeers and snakes in the physical world.

The comments on the President's message in the leading radical press, the New York Tribune, are rather extraordinary. Some of them a speech from Cassius M. Clay, in which he made a proposition; that speech we regarded at the time as coming from a higher source. It was to proclaim an amnesty and an invitation to the seceded States to return to the Union on the basis of the Constitution. Now, notice the language of the proclamation:

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall be in rebellion against the United States, and shall, in such case, of the people thereof, all that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong counter-vailling testimony, be deemed conclusive that such State and the people thereof HAVE NOT BEEN IN REBELLION AGAINST THE UNITED STATES."

All the seceded States have to do is to elect members to Congress, and they will be deemed not to have been in rebellion.

Here follows the comment of Greeley, of the New York Tribune, which is significant, inasmuch as the editor has been the chief in producing the pressure on the President to compel him to issue the proclamation in question:

"We have very strong conviction that the Confederate leaders will not allow the first of January to approach without very earnest efforts, though they may be under-hand, to stop the desolating civil war which they recklessly inaugurated in the greatest misconception of the military and political power of the loyal United States."

"There must then be an accommodation, a peace, with the rebels, it is now evident, learned by sad experience that smuggling valuable cargoes into blockaded ports at a heavy risk, only to sell them to people who can't pay for them, is extra-hazardous. In short, the rebellion don't pay, and it will have to be given up."

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# Daily Democrat.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, Sept. 19, 1862.

General Order No. 12:

The following paragraphs from "General Order No. 107," published by General Halleck, General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, are hereby republished to the army of Kentucky. These orders will be strictly obeyed. Commanders of divisions, brigades, regiments and detachments will be held responsible for their rigid observance in their respective commands.

By command of Maj. Gen. Nelson,

J. E. STACEY, A. A. A. G.

3. The laws of the United States and the general laws of war, in certain cases, make the seizure and conversion of private property for the subsistence, transportation, and other uses of the army; but this must be distinguished from pillage, and the taking of property for public purposes is very different from its conversion to private use. All property lawfully taken from the enemy, or from the inhabitants of the enemy's country, instantly becomes public property, and must be used and accounted for as such. The 32d article of war authorizes the penalty of death for pillaging and plundering. Other articles of war, however, are very different for any officer or soldier who shall sell, enterprize, misappropriate, or waste military stores, or who shall permit the waste or misappropriation of any such public property. The penalty is the same whether committed in our own or in the enemy's territory.

4. All property, public or private, taken from alleged enemies, must be inventoried and duly accounted for. If the property taken be claimed as private, receipts must be given to such claimants or their agents. Officers will be held strictly accountable for all property taken in their authority, and it must be returned for the same as any other property.

5. When foraging parties are sent out for provisions or other stores, the commanding officer of such party will be held accountable for the conduct of his command, and will make a true report of all property taken.

6. No officer or soldier will, without authority, leave his colors or ranks to take private property or to enter a private house for the purpose. All such acts are punishable with death, and an officer or soldier found guilty is equally guilty of the actual robbery.

7. Commanding officers of armies and corps will be held responsible for the execution of these orders in their respective commands.

By command of

MAJ. GEN. HALLECK,  
General-in-Chief of the Army,  
E. D. TOWNSEND,  
Assistant Adj. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 27, 1862.

General Order No. 46:

The baggage of officers must be reduced strictly to the allowance authorized by regulations. Frequent inspections will be made by Inspectors appointed by the division commanders, and any excess will be thrown out.

No trunks will be allowed. A valise will hold all the wearing apparel that is necessary for any officer.

8. When troops are ordered to move "night will be understood, unless otherwise specially expressed, that they will move without wagons, except ambulances and hospital trains, and that they will move with "half baggage," that will be allowed one wagon in each division and brigade headquarters; and one wagon to each regiment, to carry a few necessary articles for the officers. In all cases, the men will be expected to have in their knapsacks provisions enough to last them three days. If a reserve supply is to be taken, the order will specify the amount, and wagons will be taken to carry them.

By command of Major General Buell,

J. B. FRY,  
(Official) Col. and Chief of Staff.

J. M. WRIGHT, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 29th, 1862.

General Order No. 31:

No officers or soldiers will be permitted to cross the pontoon bridges without passes from these Headquarters, or by the order of brigade commanders, or the Major-General commanding, except Quartermasters and Commissaries, and their teamsters and others in their employ.

9. No wagons or other vehicles or horsemen will be allowed to pass over the bridges faster than a walk. Any one violating this will be arrested and confined in prison.

The toll collectors and guards will see that this order is strictly enforced.

If more force is needed to execute this order they will give information at these Headquarters.

By order of Brig. Gen. Royle,

A. C. SEMPLE, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS, THIRD CORPS ARMY OF THE OHIO, LOUISVILLE, September 29, 1862.

General Orders No. 1:

The undersigned, under authority of Special Orders No. 158, from the Headquarters of the Army of the Ohio, assumes command of the Third Corps.

2. The following officers are subordinated on the Staff:

Capt. J. Edward Stacey, A. A. G.; Major Geo. R. Weeks, 21st Ohio, Medical Inspector; Capt. J. H. Ferry, A. Q. M., Chief Quartermaster; O. L. Baldwin, 2d Kentucky, Assistant Inspector; General Quartermaster's Department; Lieut. Ben. H. Horson, 2d Ohio; Inspector General of Ordnance; P. P. Gross, 9th Indiana, Aide-de-Camp; Geo. K. Sped, 1st Kentucky Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp.

[Signed] C. C. GILBERT,  
Major Gen. Comdg Third Corps Army of the Ohio. [Official] EDWARD STACEY, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS, KY. STATE GUARD, CITY OF LOUISVILLE AND COUNTY OF JEFFERSON, Louisville Sept. 27, 1862.

General Order No. 6:

All persons in the city and county having Government arms or equipments in their possession (prior to enrollment), will deliver them to Major Floyd, Quartermaster's Department, Kentucky State Guard, on south side Main street, between Second and Third. These arms are required for newly organized companies. By order of Adj't. Brig. Gen. Gray.

J. M. SEMPLE, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS, LOUISVILLE LEGION, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 29, 1862.

All commissioned officers belonging to this command, and it at the regiment by right of rank, will be reported to the Department of Headquarters. All non-commissioned officers and privates will have to be with the regiment at the same time so as to receive their pay.

By command of H. W. Buckley, Col. commanding Louisville Legion.

E. C. W. JOHNSTON, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD, CITY OF LOUISVILLE AND COUNTY OF JEFFERSON, Louisville Sept. 27, 1862.

Special Order No. 4:

Captains of Companies in the enrolled active militia Kentucky State Guard, are hereby ordered to meet at these Headquarters, at 5 p. m., Monday, 29th inst.

By order Acting Brig. Gen. Gray.

J. M. SEMPLE, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS LOUISVILLE BARRACKS, September 27, 1862.

The undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the post of Louisville, and Con-ventuous Barracks in this city.

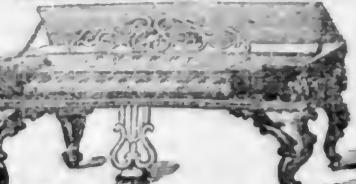
ELMER OTIS,

Capt. 4th U. S. CAVALRY.

Official: se27 d1w

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### HINZEN & ROSEN.



Piano-Forte Manufacturers

MARKEt STREET,

between Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Always on hand a complete assortment of PIANOS at reasonable prices.

1862 d1w

TO SUTLERS AND SOLDIERS.

FOR SALE,

CARD.

HEADQUARTERS HAS REMOVED HIS

RETAILING business; a German preferred. Apply at No. 24, Third street market.

Wanted,

COMPETENT PERSON TO CARRY ON THE

ABOVE-mentioned business; a German preferred. Apply at No. 24, Third street market.

1862 d1w

Hemp Wanted.

A FEW TONS OF GOOD HEMP WANTED BY

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COMPETENT PERSON TO CARRY ON THE

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